NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES.

THE CHAMBER VOTES CONFIDENCE IN THE RIBOT MINISTRY, 297 TO 228.

M. BOURGEOIS DENIES MME. COTTU'S CHARGES THE PREMIER'S THEORY ABOUT THE IN-

TERVIEW DESCRIBED BY HER VIOLENTLY REPELLED BY

THE OPPOSITION.

Paris, March 13 .- The Chamber of Deputies, by s vote of 297 to 228, to-day declared its confidence in and voted to support the Government. The vote was taken after an exciting debate, in which M. Ribot, the Premier, and M. Bourgeois, the late Minister of Justice, took a leading part speakers in defence of the course pursued by the Government in reference to the prosecution of



An hour before the opening of the Chamber an excited crowd had gathered at the Palais Bourbon. When the proceedings began the strangers' galleries were full and hardly a place on the door of the House was vacant. The absence of M. Bourgeois, who was defending himself on the witness stand in the Assize Court, delayed the attack which the Boulangists and Royalists were ready to make upon the Government. ever, left the hall. At last M. Bourgeois entered the Chamber, and, amid intense silence, took his seat at a considerable distance from the Min-

isterial bench. The business in hand was speedily finished, and Armand Despres, Republican Deputy for the Seine, made the interpellation of which he had already given notice, concerning the Government's knowledge of M. Soinoury's interview with Mme The testimony given by Mme. Cottu, said M. Despres, had shaken the whole Republican party. It indicated that things had been conwhich should not have happened, or, if they had happened, should have been brought to light at once by those in power. The enemies of the Republican party had found in Mme. Cottu's testimony an excuse for accusing the Government of smothering the investigation of the Panama scandal when possible, and when not possible, of utilizing it for political purposes. The necessity of a frank statement was apparent Had or had not the Government instructed M. Solnoury in his course with Mme.

Godefroy Cavaignae, Republican Deputy for the Sarthe, was received with cheers as he tered the Speaker's tribune. He defined briefly the peculiar position into which the Government had been brought by Mine. Cottu's testimon; and exhorted the Ministers, as they valued the prosperity of the Republic, to speak out fearlessly the whole truth. If the charges made by Mme. Cottu were true, he said, the sooner the truth was told the better, for the possibility of such things as those related on Saturday in the Court of Assizes would be tray a state of affairs too abominable to be endured.

walked to the Speaker's tribune, the hush of expectancy was almost painful. He began huskily, but, quickly clearing his throat, shouted: "Those charges are absolutely talse! I have been before have the right to hold up my head. There is no part of the leading defendant. bady to gainsay it." After the applause and cheers subsided, M. Bourgeois repeated much of the statement which he had just made in court.

M. Ribot said that M. Bourgeois had vindicated his own honor. The speaker would now vindicate the honor of the Government. The story told by Mme. Cottu, M. Ribot said, when not false was distorted. M. Loubet had told the Premier that Somoury had been requested by an intermediary to grant an interview to Mme. Cottu M. Soinoury had understood that Mme. Cottu wished merely to ask that she might be allowed to see her husband. M. Loubet had authorized M. Seinoury to receive her, supposing she had no other business in view than that of arranging to visit M. Cottu. Recently Mme, Cottu had requested that she be allowed to have an interview with the Prefect of Police. Was this another subterfuge? Did this woman wish to lay a trap for the Prefect also?

A storm of protestations of "Shame;" and "Falsehead!" from the Boulangists and Royalists rendered inaudible the Premier's next words. The Boulangist Deputy Millevoye, shaking his fist at M. Ribot, shouted: "Is that French honor! I refuse to listen to such calumnies against a Your language is a disgrace to the

French tribune. Shame yourself."

During the applause and cheers following this outbreak several other Boulangists rose, and, pointing at the Premier, called upon him to take back his words. M. Ribot waited patiently until the disorder passed, and then said he felt satisfied that the Government had been remiss in no duty. Perhaps, if the Government had not lent itself to so many compromises, it now would not have so many enemies. It had devoted itself earnestly and honestly to the best interests of the Republic, which was now being assailed. The Republican party must remember that the at tacks now directed against the Government were intended to shake Republican institutions in Prance, and the men who would not see the disregion of the great State which had been tweaty Pers in maturing, ought to rally in all byalty

to the Ministry's support. Le Provost De Launay, Deputy for the Cotes da-Nord, said that, despite the Government's leadiness with professions and declarations, it apparently had no desire to throw light upon the Panama seandal. There was an effort to dismiss the matter with as little exposure and as few convictions as possible. The French people were witnessing a travesty of justice at a time when the whole power of the law should be invoked by the Government to punish impartially all who

were guilty, whether high or low. (Cheers.) lefroy Cavaignae agreed with Le Provost De Launay that the Government was not dealing frankly with the people. There was some-thing constantly in progress behind the scenes. The Government had shown weakness, if nothing worse, at a time when it ought to have acted with impassion to the constant of the The Government had shown weakness, it nothing worse, at a time when it ought to have acted with impartiality and energy. It was high time for the Ministry to stop pretending and to prove its energy by going to the bottom of the scandal clearing it up, and thus ending the spectacle which was bringing disgrace to the Republic. This spectacle had lasted long enough, and it was the Government's duty to cease temporizing and strike at its roots.

Pourquery de Boisserin, amid repeated interruptions from the Right, said that Mme. Cottuing the Government.

Government.
ustave Rivet, Republican Deputy for the
, moved that the Chamber, in the determinato let justice take its course and bring the
a to light, approve the declaration of the

A CABINET CRISIS AVERTED. Ministry. This motion was accepted by M. Ribot and was passed by a vote of 297 to 228, as already

and was passed by a vote of 297 to 228, as already noted.

The session to-day was one of the stormiest since the beginning of the Fanama scandal. Disorder prevailed almost constantly throughout all the speeches. The President broke his paper-knife in rapping vainly for order, and eventually was obliged to threaten the suspension of the sitting to obtain even a semblance of order.

M. BOURGEOIS ON THE STAND.

REPUDIATING THE ALLEGED INSINUATIONS IN MME. COTTU'S EVIDENCE.

A SENSATIONAL INTERRUPTION BY CHARLES DE LESSEPS CAUSES AN UPROAR IN THE COURTROOM - M. SOINOURY SWEARS

THAT NO MINISTER WAS RESPON-SIBLE FOR HIS INTERVIEW WITH MME. COTTU-M. GOLIARD'S PART IN THE MEETING.

Paris, March 13.-The approaches to the Palais de Justice were thronged to-day by excited crowds, representing all classes. There has not been such excitement in Paris since the beginning of the Panama scandal. The courtroom was thronged with as many as could obtain admittance. The prisoners seemed themselves revived the new interest which their case had awakened.

M. Bourgeois, late Minister of Justice, took the stand, amid murmurs of excitement on the part of the audience. M. Bourgeois spoke with firmness and energy, and showed a disposition not to reserve anything that could explain his position enceau, de Freyelnet and Ranc, who prevailed upor toward the Panama case and the defendants He emphatically repudiated all the insinuations contained in the evidence of Mme. Cottu. He Republic, it originated in a rivalry between Herz and denied having authorized anybody to act in his behalf. He said that it was only from motives of humanity that he had permitted Mme. Cottu to see her husband. "I never heard anything." exclaimed M. Bourgeois, "of the interviews be tween Mme. Cottu and M. Soinoury until the statements were made in court. The insinuations are simply infamous falsehoods. I never gave any order calculated to induce the officers of justice to shirk their duty, or to do anything contrary to law.

Judge Desjardins-Mme. Cottu has not said any thing against you.

M. Bourgeois-I read the report of the trial, and, therefore, I am here to deny the insinua-

Judge Desjardins-The report was, perhaps, in

The Advocate-General-If the personal character of M. Bourgeois had been called in question without my being able to defend it, I, who perhaps owe my place here to him, should not have besitated to resign.

Prolonged murmurs of approval greeted this wowal of loyalty, and were formally checked by the presiding judge.

M. Bourgeois then resumed: "I do not know what this new manocuvre means," he said. lo not even wish to know, but I feel it may prejudice the disclosure of the truth and give rise to the idea that justice is not free. In leaving my office to protest, I wished to say that I would not allow the accused to become accusers, nor the Minister of Justice himself to become accused."

These words, uttered with firmness and dignity, caused a manifest sensation in court, and every ody looked at the defendants and their counsel to see the effect produced.

M. Barboux, rising, said: "I do not forget that M. Bourgeois was only yesterday the Min-ister of Justice, and I ask him respectfully to say what manoeuvres he refers to."

M. Beurgeois (sternly)-I do not know, but I am onscious of them.

M. Parboux-Nobody here doubted the sincerity of Mme. Cottu's evidence.

Charles de Lesseps here arose, and in a bold manner, in tones that rang through the courtcom, exclaimed: "M. Bourgeois attacked me little while ago. Well, Monsieur, here I am, face to face with you-what have you to say

De Lesseps folded his arms, and looked defiantly at Bourgeois, while a violent uproar among the the Coart, and have answered everything. I now audience greeted this sudden ebullition on the

Judge Desjardins indignantly spoke up. annot," he said, "allow these dialogues. The law must be recognized by all."

The audience calmed down, and M. Bourgeois ercceeded to reply in deliberate language to M. Barboux. "I have not," he began, "to discuss the truth of what M. Barboux chooses to say. M. oincury was not aware of the facts. His statement did not dispose of the charges against me. Therefore I am here to rebut them. The whole flair is the result of a manoeuvre, the authors of which I do not know."

With this M. Bourgeois retired from the wit ness stand and Mme, Cottu was recalled. She teclared that Goliard had told her he would see M. Bourgeois in regard to her.

and confirmed her statement to the effect that he had told her he would see M. Bourgeois; "but, ie added, "nobody authorized me to say so." M. Goliard also testified that he knew the secretary of M. Henri Cottu, and it was at the initiative of the secretary that he saw Police Commissary Nicolle, with the view of effecting an arrange ment between the Government and the Panam directors. This interview led to the discussion which took place between Mme, Cottu and M. Soinoury, chief of the detective department. The witness said that he acted entirely on his ow:

esponsibility in bringing about these interviews M. Bourgeois arose and exclaimed: "If any one knows that I acted contrary to the dictates of honor let him speak."

At these words the uproar in the audience wa renewed, many, as was evident from their murmur. and exclamations, taking part with M. Bourgeois and others with his accusers. Judge Desjardins concluded that the most effective way to allay the excitement was to suspend the hearing, and he gave an other to that effect. It took some time nowever, for the commotion to subside.

When the hearing was resumed, M. Soinoury was recalled. He made a long statement to the effect that neither M. Bourgeois nor any other Minister was in any way responsible for his interview with Mme. Cottu. He himself had originated the idea of a conference with her, and had arranged the meeting without communicating with his superiors. For professional reasons he had deemed it best to keep the matter secret. He believed that he was only doing his duty in trying to get at the centre of the scandal. The charges that he had threatened Mme. Cottu or had

afterward Sans-Leroy's opposition to the bill

M. Marquet, a member of the same committee, testified that he did not see Sans-Leroy leave the room on the occasion referred to. The witness remembered that there was an altercation over the vote which Sans-Leroy gave in support of the bill, and that Sans-Leroy told the committee that he was bound to comply with the wish of his constituents.

The latest Paris papers at hand contain, in regard to the Fanama scandals, some particulars throwing additional light upon the cable report of Mme. Cottu's interrogatory, both at the office of the Public Surety and before the Assizes Court. It will be remembered that a recent dispatch said that some Paris newspapers, notably the "Figaro," had been fined for printing the interrogatories of men who had been called before the Judge of Instruction. The version given by the delinquent journals was correct, after all; and Floquet, Clemenceau, de Lesseps, etc., in their public

On the first trial before the Correctional Tribunal the presiding judge asked M. Cottu: "Do you know that some Deputies of the Right have received money from the Panama Company!" These tactics wer resorted to in order to show that the bribery scandals did not affect solely the Republican side of the Cham ber. But M. Cottu answered in the negative, and insisted that the three words "of the Right," which had been omitted in the copy of his interrogatory which he had to sign, should be restored. Judge Franqueville agreed to that demand readily, and it was in the hope of obtaining from Mme. Cottu in formation damaging to the members of the Right that she was illegally called before the Chief of the Public Surety, whose action has been disavowed by his su

perior, the Minister of Justice.

As to the lawsuit which Cornelius Herz threatened to enter against Reinach and the Panama Company and which brought the intervention of Floquet, Clem the company to give more money in order to stop such a suit, which they considered detrimental to the Reinach. The former asserted that he had a contract with the Panama Company, giving to himself alone the task of looking after the political relation of the company. Moreover, he claimed 10,000,000 francs for having induced the Government in 1886, to propose the first Lottery Loan bill, which was withdraw in consequence of the unsatisfactory disposition of the Chamber toward it. Remach had indersed the company's agreement with Herz, thus giving it a com

When Herz heard in 1887-8 that Orton and Reinac were working for the Panama interest, he again prewere working for the Panama Interest, he again pre-sented his bill, and blackmailed Reinach, who gave him the famous list of bribed Ministers, Senators and Deputies, in order to show that he had really spent the money allotted him. Once in possession of that list, Herz renewed on a larger scale his blackmailing operations, and threatened to disclose everything in the lawsuit he pretended to open. It was at the time of the Boulangist movement, and the politicians mentioned thought it necessary to interfere and advise the Panama Company to arrange matters with Cor-nelius Herz, who, however, kept the list, which was recently brought to light, probably by his friend Wilson, son-in-law of the late President Grevy.

COMMENTS OF THE PARIS PRESS.

Paris, March 13.-The exciting crisis is the subject of general comment in the press. The "Journal des Debats," Republican, says that the resignation of M. Rourgeois proves that there is anarchy in the Gov-

"Le Soles," Orleanist, says: "Amid the discredit and the falling of high personages, M. Constans alone is unaffected.

M. Goblet, the Progressive Republican and farmer Premier, writes to the "Petite Republique": "I am convinced that dissolution is the only remedy."

MR. GLADSTONE CONFINED TO HIS BED. FEVERISH AND SUFFERING FROM OPPRESSION OF THE LUNGS, WITH SYMPTOMS

OF INFLUENZA. London, March 13 .- Mr. Gladstone is confined to bed with a cold, his symptoms being those of in fluenza. A builetin says his illness is slight. Sh Andrew Clark's diagnosis imves uncertain the nature of the disease, and not a little anxiety is felt Mr. Gladstone's fever has risen somewhat this even ing, and he suffers from oppression of the lungs, Mr. Gladstone took dinner with Lord Kimberley Saturday and left an overheated room at midnight to drive to the house of his son in Hamp-tead. The air was frosty and Mr. Gladstone was chilled through was frosty and Mr. Obaccook was the common when he left the carriage. On returning to Downing st. In the morning he immediately went to bed, which is his usual remedy for any indisposition.

Mrs. Gladstone has returned to London from

after an attack of influenza, of which complaint he nusband constantly and refuses access to his per-onal friends and to the Ministers, in order to be able to preserve the absolute quiet ordered by Str Andrew Clark, Mr. Gladstone's appetite ha been fairly good to-day.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. HOME RULE BILL'S SECOND READING PUT OFF -EVICTED TENANTS' COMMISSION

NOT TO BE IMPEACHED. London, March 13.-In the House of Commons to day Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the second reading of the Easter. The announcement was received with cheers

by the Opposition. After a long discussion this evening the House rejected by a vote of 287 to 250, T. W. Russell's motion that the Evicted Tenants' Commission be

THE NARONIC NOT HEARD FROM. NO NEWS OF HER BROUGHT BY THE MAIL

London, March 13.-A dispatch from Lisbon say hat the mail steamer just arrived at Lisbon from the Azores brings no tidings of the missing White Star teamship Naronic. The officials will not abandon hope until after the arrival of the next two mails from the Azores, but the general opinion among shippers is that the Naronic is lost.

THE AMEER WILL NOT MEET LORD ROBERTS. Calcutta, March 13.-The Ameer of Afghanistan ba written to the Viceroy of India that he will not me-Lord Roberts to confer with him as to the trouble among the tribes on the Indian frintier. The Americains for himself the right to deal with these tribe according to the sacred law of his people, and object o all interference from the outside. He says that attack from either England or Ruesia. He profess attack from either England or Rusia. He professe-pectal friend-ship for England and readliness to co-operate with her in any feasible plan for prescriving the integrity of the northwestern frontier. The Aghans are greatly excited by rumors of a coming at-tack by the British.

ATTACKED BY MOORISH ROBBERS. London, March 13.-A dispatch from Tangler says hat while Mr. Benatrell, of the American Consulatwas travelling from Fez to Larache, under the escort two soldiers, he was attacked by a small band of and who fled when the soldiers fired back. soldiers caught one of the robbers and took him base to Fez, where he was flogged until he told the names of his accomplices. The Government has compensated Mr. Benatrell with a payment of \$500.

FOURTEEN KILLED BY A FALLING BUILDING.

charges that he had threatened Mme. Cottn or had promised her any favors in return for information which she might give him were utterly false.

Leputy Fernand Mege, of Puy-de-Dome, who belongs, according to his own statement to the party of "Appeal to the People," testified to the accuracy of the statement that M. Yves-Guyot was the source of the report that M. Constans had communicated to President Carnot in a council at the Elysec the list of Deputies implicated in the alleged Panama brilleries.

Count Caffarelli, Monarchist Deputy for Aisne, gave similar testimony, which was corroborated by the Radical Deputy, Labrousse.

Advocate Lagasse demanded that M. Constans be summoned to testify. This was objected to by the Advocate-General, who said that there must be some limit to the calling of witnesses.

Deputy Saint Martir, Union Conservative, who had been a member of the committee on the application of the Panama Canal Company for leave to issue lottery bonds, testified that he did not see M. Sars-Leroy, one of the defendants, who was accused of changing his vote in the committee as the result of a bribe, leave the committee as the result of a bribe, leave the committee force the critical division on mittee room just before the critical division on the bill. Saint Martin said he had been told that Sans-Leroy went out to see Arton, and that

HEAVY LOSSES BY FLOODS.

THE DAMAGE IN NEW-YORK STATE. WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT DESTROYED-THE EDISON COMPANY'S LOSS AT SCHENEC-

TADY ESTIMATED AT OVER \$500,000. (ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, Albany, March 13.—The greatest freshet in the recollection of most people occurred to-day, the water coming within two feet of the height recorded during the great flood in 1857, when the eastern part of the city was inundated, and visits to stores and business houses had to be made in boats. The water rose rap level sixteen feet above mean tide. broke up yesterday became jammed three miles below the city, throwing the water back. About noon the barrier gave way, and the ice passed down stream until a point below Coeymans was reached, where it lodged, again piling up to a height of ten feet. When first jam gave way the water fell about three

feet an hour for two hours. Then it became stationary again. Great damage has been done to the business section, lumber district and private familles The largest single loss was in the bonded warehouse in the Custom House, which amounts to \$25,000, mostly on wool and tobacco in bond. The ratiroads experienced considerable difficulty. The station of the Delathe flood to a height of six feet. The northern train Central station. The culvert under the New-York Central tracks cast of the bridge at Schenectady is washed out, and all trains are being sent over the West shore tracks around Schenectady. The damage

is great, but it will be impossible to estimate its ex-

Troy, N. Y., March 13.-The Hudson River continged to rise until 7 o'clock this morning, when a point twenty-two and a half feet above the low water mark was reached, the water being thirteen feet higher been receding and no more trouble is anticipated. At Waterford a number of buildings on the banks of the taken away by the flood. The ice in the Mohawk at Cohoes broke up saturday night and formed a gorge causing considerable damage to places along the banks, while the floors of a number of mills were flooded. The State dam at Cohoes, which has been condemned this winter by the State Engineer, was badly injured. about 250 feet of the apron and fifty feet of the dam having been carried away. The Champlain Canal crosses the river at this point, and should the dam go out navigation on the canal will be closed the greater part of the summer. At noon to-day at Troy the water was within fifteen inches of the highest point ever recorded in the city.

Schenectady, N. Y., March 13,-Last night the lea in the Mohawk west of the city broke up and formed an immense gorge against the Fitchburg Railroad bridge, three miles from here. The water overflowed the banks, flooding Edison Park, and that part of the city occupied by the Westinghouse Agricultural Implement Company and the Edison General Electric ompany. The first floors of the Edison Company, which aggregate sixteen acres, are under water to r depth of three feet; both plants have shut down, and 4,000 men are laid off. In Edison Park many families 4,000 men are inid oil. In Enlson rark many lamines have been compelled to leave their homes. All the exhibits which the Edison Company were preparing for the World's Fair are practically destroyed by the water, as is also most of the machinery and stock on the first floor. The loss is estimated at over \$200,000. Nathing has been beard yet of the Edison \$500,000. Nothing has been heard yet of the Edisor Works people who went to the Fitchburg Railroad bridge to blow up the gorge with dynamite. Unless

Krouslave., which is thickly populated, is under two and a half feet of water for a distance of about three quarters of a mile. This cuts off half the street car routes and compels the use of electric light plant for power. The water came rushing through the canal like a milliace, and carrying two small steamers against the Church st. lift bridge, doing considerable piled upon each other and much damage done. of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company pass under these of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the foundation of the latter road has been washed away, stopping all traffic between this ity and Albany on the main line. Passenger trains on the Central road are sent round by way of Troy, No trains are passing over the Delaware and Hudson

Rondout, N. Y., March 13.-The Ice borge in Rondout ration is escapes, but no bass of life is reported. It is thought that the loss to the Cornell fleet will be about \$40,000, though no accurate estimate can be made to night. There is no insurance. Thirty of the canal hoats were loaded with lee valued at \$5,000; pertially insured. The loss to the Belaware and Hudson Canal Company will exceed \$5,000. The ferrylean Transport, which made her first trip to-day, was caught in the fleed and is now in a helpless condition, being wedged in between many other boats. She had several passengers on board when the floed strick her, and considerable excitement prevailed. They manuged to escape, however, by jumping on floating lee and making their way to firmer lee above. The feat was a daring one. Only two of the Cornell steambeats had steam up when the floed occurred, and these had all they could do to manage themselves. Newburg, N. V. March 13 (Special)—A big landslide on the West Shore failroad at lig filli, three miles north of this city, yesterday blocked the track nearly all day long. Streams are running high in this section and some of the country roads are several best deep with water in places. It is reported to night that the volume of water which is being carriest from Silver Stream through the costiy new conduit, just finished for the city, into Washington Lake has partly carried it away. The extent of the damage ts not yet known.

Rechester, N. Y. March 13.—The steamboat City of Rochester, W. J. Wilcox owner, valued at \$5,000, was sunk at Charleste this morning by the lee going out of the Genese River. She will probably le saved.

Fonda, N. Y., March 14.—The lee in the Mohawk

Fonda, N. Y., March 14.—The ice in the Molawk River from this village west is still intact and the water continues to rise. All the lowlands are inundated with several feet of water. The Cayalutta Cre k is exceedingly high, and in places the Caural Bailread's tracks are evered with wa er. At Canaphasel and Fort Plain peop I who liv on the lowlands have left their komes and movest to higher grounds. Unless the ice moves soon great damage will result to property between this village and Utiea. The river is clear of ice east of here to schemestady.

Central and Hudson River Railroad at several points between Poughkeepsie and Buffalo caused some delay of trains running into the Grand Central Sta-tion. The New-York express train due at 8:50 o'clock last night did not reach here until 11 o'clock, and the South Shore limited train due at 7:30 o'clock, however, it was reported at the dis-patcher's office that there would not be any more delays, as all the breaks caused by the floods had been repaired. between Poughkeepsie and Buffalo caused

OVERFLOWING WESTERN RIVERS. BOATS AND BRIDGES CARRIED AWAY, FAC-TORIES SHUT DOWN AND RAILWAY TRAVEL IMPEDED.

Chicago, March 13.-Reports from the flooded dis tricts in the Northwest indicate that the weather is generally turning colder, which will have the effect generally turning color, which will have the three of checking the rise in the streams. Throughout the Northwest a snowstorm is ruging, and in the upper peninsula of Michigan the thermometer has dropped twenty degrees." Snow is failing at many points in Wisconsin. In Eastern Michigan, however, the thaw continues. At Grand Rapids the river is higher than obliged to shut down. Reports are received of great the upper Mississippi, too, the ice is running out, and much toss has been occasioned at Sioux City, Iowa; Hannibal, Mo., and other points where boats have

the blocks of ice piled up forty feet high. The Diamond Joe Warehouse was crushed, and five freight cars lifted several feet from the track and turned over The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Peorla and Rock Island tracks along the river front in Rock Island are under ice, and neither road can run cars along the levee front. The water is rising rapidly, and unless the gorge breaks soon much damage will

and unless the gorge oreas several.—A dispatch be done.

Burlington, Iowa, March 13 (special).—A dispatch from Havana, Ill., says that the Illinois River is nearly up to its high flood gauge of last year, when it was from fifteen to twenty miles wide. The ice went out with a rush and carried with it five miles of the Fulton County narrow-gauge road, which will compet the abandonment of all trains for at least a month. Great loss to the farm and coal interests

compet the abandonment of all trains for at least a month. Great loss to the farm and coal interests will result.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 13.—Grand River rose several inches this morning, and is sixteen and one-half feet above its low water mark. The temporary structure partly supporting the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad bridge here has caught the ice and debris and formed a dam, backing up the water and builzing one section of the bridge. Many factories along the river have shut down and families have been obliged to move to second stories of their houses. The water is reported failing at up-river points, and in the Rogue River and other tributaries.

Portland, Mich., March 13.—The Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad is the heaviest loser by the flood, which has continued since Friday night. Saturday night 600 feet of track was washed out half a mile east of the depot by an ice gorge, which turned the course of Looking Glass River across the roadbed. The break was discovered just before passenger train No. 28, from the West, was due to pass. A wrecking train arrived at an early hour yesterday morning, and the track has been repaired. Several bridges are in danger. This town is still in darkness, the electric light plant having been flooded.

Muir, Mich., March 13.—The lee gorge above Lyons has gone to pieces and passed down stream. No further rise in the Grand River is expected, and the people living along that stream near Lyons and Muir are breathing easier.

THE DANGER AVERTED AT PORT DEPOSIT. Port Deposit, Md., March 13 (Special).-All danger ing from the streets and the people are going back to their homes. Nearly all the storehouses and dwellings in the lower part of the town are still filled with water. All the fish houses along the river front from here to Havre de Grace have been washed away. J. H. Rowland's plaining mill is nearly demolished. The damage here will exceed \$60,000. The town of Lapidum, above here, has also sustained great damage. The loss to the Colum-bian and Port Deposit Railroad will be heavy.

PENNSYLVANIA FLOODS ABATING.

Philadelphia, March 13.-The floods in the eastern section of Pennsylvania are abating, and no further damage of a serious nature is anticipated. In the mining regions a number of mines have been flooded, browing probably 4,000 men and boys out of work. It is expected that mining will be resumed in a few At Reading to-day two houses in the course of erection collapsed in consequence of their walls becoming water-soaked. Four workmen were severely injured. At Williamsport a water main sup-plying the western portion of the city was broken and the reservoir emptied into the river.

VERMONT TOWNS IN DANGER.

Bennington, Vt., March 13.-The recent warm streets of this town are flooded and many of the cellars are filled with water. All the streams in he vicinity are high and the roads leading to the town are covered with water and badly damaged. The water all through this section is the highest known in years, and is still rising. Much damage is anticipated if warm weather continues many days.

DEEP SNOW IN THE NORTHWEST.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 13.-A heavy snowpulte equal to the one two weeks ago, is prevailing broughout the Northwest, including Montana, the Dukotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Street railway service in this city is being interfered with and many cars have already been laid off. The through train on the Soo Railrond was four hours behind time this morning, and if the storm continues until night, which is probable, other roads will be badly crippled

St. Paul, Minn., March 13.-Last night old winter got out an extra edition, and a new white sheet covers this section this morning. It blew considerably during the night, drifting somewhat, but there is not enough to interfere greatly with traffic.

TRAINMEN LOSE THEIR LIVES.

FIREMAN (AND BRAKEMAN KILLED AND EN-GINEER FATALLY INJURED BY

AN EXPLOSION. Hartford March 13 .- A locomotive of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad exploded at t. Elmo, N. Y., ten miles west of Poughkeepsle Bridge, about 7:30 this morning. George A. Shufeldt, fire Pangor, N. Y., were instantly killed, and the engineer, James Flannigan, of this city, was fatally njured. The engine, which was making its first trip after having been thoroughly repaired in the shops here, was drawing an eastbound extra freight. The crown sheet gave way, presumably through low water ingine on Saturday night. He had been in a num killed on the Chicago, Burlington and Quicy Railroad

LIGHTENING THE WELLS CITY.

SHE WILL PROBABLY SOON BE HAULED OUT OF THE MUD AT SEABRIGHT.

Seabright, N. J., March 13.-The condition of the tranded steamer Wells City, which came ashore here on saturday night, is much improved, and there is every promise of the vessel's early release from her perilous position. Major Edward Wardell, the agent of the Merritt Coast Wrecking Company, of New-York, finally made terms with the owners of the teamer, and put fifty men at work on the steamer hat no one knows how the vessel lies nor how deeply she is embedded in a salt marsh or meadow. lies broadside on and is lurching badly. It is ex-pected that when she is lightened of her heavy cargo f tin the relief from the severe strain which she is now sustaining will enable the wrecking crew to

Archibald, the scaman whose leg was broken while he was being carried ashore in the breech's buoy, is doing well in the Memorial Rospital at Long Branch, Inspectors from the Custom House will make an in-spection of the steamer so that her cargo may be removed and the steamer hauled off. All the crew were sent to New York to-day.

A FREIGHT TRAIN STRUCK BY A TORNADO.

New-Haven, Conn., March 13 .- On the Consolidated road near Oyster River this afternoon while a special freight train was passing on its way to New-York a men Richard Dennisen and Stephen J. Proseus, both of this city, were standing. The roof was lifted of this city, were standing. The roof was lifted completely off and buried ten feet from the em-bankment. Proseus was probably fataily injured and Dennison's legs were badly sprained.

SAN JOSE MAY BE THE CAPITAL

Sacramento, Cal., March 13.-The Assembly to-day refused to reconsider the vote whereby the constitunow goes to the people to be voted upon. At first the adoption of the amendment removing the capital was regarded as a joke, but San Jose took it in

The agents of the White Star Line have abandoned

The agents of the winter star lane have acondoned and hope that the big freight steamer Naronic, which left Liverpool on February 11, is safe at the Arores. All news from the Portuguese islands in mit-occan are discouraging. The owners are consoling themselves by looking up stories of other vessels being out for long periods without being sighted. The steamer Anchoria, was out, a number of year ago, for thirty days. The Naronic has and other damage done.

Davenpert, Iowa, March 13.—There was a general movement of the field of ice in front of Davenport during the night, but the gorge a mile below the city to-day was unbroken at noon. On the Rock Island side of the river from Seventeenth to Eighteenth st., PRICE THREE CENTS.

BYRNES'S ORDERS OBEYED.

RAIDS ON MANY POOLROOMS.

THE SUPERINTENDENT DETERMINED TO STOP

THE GAMBLING-A TALK WITH MR. NICOLL. Superintendent Byrnes set the police after the poolsellers in earnest yesterday, and the result was shown in well-planned raids on a dozen poolrooms in the city. Many prisoners were taken, and the police seized all of the poolselling paraphernalia found in each place. In most places also the money which was found in the possession of the poolsellers was seized. The Superintendent announced that he had determined to close up the poolrooms as fast as they opened hereafter, even if he was obliged to proceed against them as disorderly places.

Early in the afternoon the Superintendent called into his office a number of the detectives at the Central Office and had them compare their watches carefully. Then he gave them instructions. Three of the detectives were told to go to the racetrack at Guttenburg and carefully note the time at which the second race was started. They were to telegraph that time to the Central Office immediately. Other detectives were sent to the poolrooms at Nos 81-2 Barelay-st., 10 Chambers-st, and 2,378 Third-ave., with orders to buy pool tickets on the second race at the latest minute before the closing of the books. They were directed also to telegraph the exact time at which the tickets were purchased. When the telegrams from the detectives were received by the Superintendent later he found, by comparing them, that the second race had been started at the track a few seconds before the tickets had been bought by the detectives in the poolrooms at Nos. 8 1-2 Barclay-st. and 10 Chambers-st., while there had been a few minutes' difference at the poolroom in Harlem. The proof that the poolsellers could not have telegraphed the bets to the track, as they pretend to do, was plain.

Superintendent Byrnes at once sent word to the detectives at the poolrocms to make raids on the places, to arrest everybody who had a part in the management of the rooms and to seize all money and paraphernalia. He also called Inspectors Conlin, Williams and McAvoy and told them to go into their districts and follow the

example set by the detectives.

At No. 8 1-2 Barclay-st., Detective-Sergeants Dolan, Heidelberg, Montgomery and Webb arrested four poolsellers. They also seized \$272 in cash, pool tickets, tally sheets and books as evidence. The prisoners said they were Henry Smith, of No. 189 Union-st., Brooklyn; John Wilson, of No. 40 West Fifty-sixth-st.! John Dixon, of No. 19 Borden Place, Brooklyn, and Jacob Nelson, of No. 204 West Ninety-fourth-st.

Detective-Sergeants Jacobs, McNaught, Mc-Manus and O'Connor were at No. 10 Chambersst., and arrested eight men, who said they were John Peters, who refused to give his address; Charles Williams, No. 29 East Twenty-eighth-st.; William Holmes, No. 317 West Thirty-sixthst.; Edward Ferguson, No. 327 West Seventeenthst.; Melville Cullen, No. 56 West Twenty-eighthst.; John Davis, who would not say where he lived; John J. Donnell, No. 238 East Fourteenthst., and John Baker, No. 384 Eighth-ave. In addition to the pool tickets at that place the de-

tectives seized \$810 in cash. At No. 2,378 Third-ave., Detective-Sergeants Clark, Mulholland and Killilea seized \$79 with the pool-selling outfit, and arrested Jacob Kraus and James O'Donnell, both of whom said they lived in Eleventh-st., Brooklyn.

All of the prisoners and property seized by the Central Office men were taken to the Detective Bureau late in the afternoon. The Superintendent received reports later from the three in spectors which showed that they had not been idle. Inspector Williams reported that he had made a descent on the poolrooms at Nos. 69 and 71 New-st., arresting seven prisoners at one place nd six at the other. He had also seized all the at the Old Slip police station. Inspector McAvoy sent word that he had entered the poolrooms at Nos. 74 University Place, 55 Great Jones-st. and 450 Broome-st., and had taken eleven prisoners, all paraphernalia and \$136. Inspector Conlin reported that he had made raids on the poolrooms at Nos. 2,276, 2,286, and 2,376 Third-ave., and 180 East One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st., and had taken the prisoners to the Harlem police station. Superintendent Byrnes directed the inspectors to be at the police courts this morning, and see that the evidence against the poolsellers was presented properly, with a view to having the prisoners held for trial. Inspector Williams will be at the Tombs Police Court, Inspector McAvoy will be at Jefferson Market, and Inspector Conlin will be at the Harlem Court.

To the reporters at Police Headquarters last evening Superintendent Byrnes said: "I have had a series of interviews with the District-Attorney lately, regarding the violations of the law by the poolsellers, and the evidence that was needed to convict them. I have also sent detectives to investigate the system of transacting business in the poolrooms, and we have been able to get proof that the poolsellers do not telegraph bets to the racetracks, as they pretend, and that the charging of commissions has been a farce. I ordered the raids to-day after receiving reports from detectives at the racetracks and from detectives in the poolrooms, which showed that tickets were sold in two places after a race had been started. It may be a big contract that I have undertaken, but I intend to close up the poolrooms in the city hereafter as fast as they can be opened. If there is a poolroom open in the city to-morrow and I can find it out, I will rip the stuffing out of it. I will do the same thing next day and every day, unless I am restrained by an order of a court. I am in hopes that the police magistrates will aid in the work by holding the prisoners for trial, but if the prisoners are discharged, I will have them rearrested they continue the poolselling business, and I will continue to close up the poolrooms even if I have to proceed against them as disorderly places. I think they may be regarded as disorderly places, because they are the resorts of idle and vicious persons who seem to have no honest means of making a living. There have been some insinuations lately that the poolsellers have been protected by persons high in power or authority in this city. If there has been any truth in those insinuations I do not know it, but now will be a good time for the alleged protectors of the poolsellers to show what they can do. They annot stop me unless they are able to remove me

District Attorney DeLancey Nicoll, just a short while before the police were enforcing the law by making raids on the poolrooms, was telling a Tribune reporter the cause of his inactivity in the matter. His explanation in fine was that so many difficulties beset the prosecution of the cases that he was doing nothing pending the passage of one of the bills to make it a crime to do a commission business in poolselling. Is is a fact that many persons do not pay the 10 cents commission to pool-sellers, which gives their pretext plausibility. This circumstance was

mentioned to Mr. Nicoll. He said: "If that is so, it would be important in the prosecution of one of the cases. It would not, owever, be conclusive of guilt by itself. would, however, be a circumstance worthy of con-

sideration." "Would it not be possible to prove that the